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ABSTRACT

In order to assess the need and status of sources of multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references, a questionnaire was sent to 96 related national and international organizations and selected individuals inquiring about the existance of present or developing terminology references. Results of the questionnaires indicated the availability of such materials, problems inherent in their development, the need for increased effort in the area of multi-lingual terminology, and recommendations for future usefulness and availability. Appendixes provide the study questionnaire, names of participating organizations and individual interviewees, annotated listings of publications and documents reviewed in the study, current terminology projects, organizational resources of language and translation, and names of the speakers at a meeting on Development of an International Rehabilitation Terminology of the Rehabilitation International World Congress (11th, Dublin, Ireland, September 15, 1969). (RD)

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REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

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Multilingual Rehabilitation Terminology

A Preliminary Study

ELIZABETH M. WAGNER, OTR
Consultant to the International Research Development Project

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MULTI-LINGUAL REHABILITATION TERMINOLOGY:

A PRELIMINARY STUDY

ELIZABETH M. WAGNER

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FORWARD

In rehabilitation, the team approach demands harmonious communication among practitioners of many professions and occupations at many different levels. Technical terminology needs to be concurrently understood or able to be explained easily. Although rehabilitation terminology is still somewhat in a state of flux, enough terms have been identified and defined to make useful monolingual and multi-lingual glossaries and dictionaries possible.

This study itemizes existing examples of multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references with brief annotations regarding their source, format, purpose, and the languages included. No value judgments have been undertaken regarding the content of these documents and publications.

The study also lists various groups which are engaged in developing multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references. Supplementary lists cite publications that could be useful in selecting terminology, developing definitions, and translating nomenclature and pertinent phrases.

Guidelines and recommendations are presented to serve as a base line for consideration of possible future activities in the area of multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references.

Rehabilitation International would be pleased to receive any comments about this report which the reader may wish to offer.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is said that there is no language barrier in the field of pain. Compassion, understanding, hope, can all be expressed on the non-verbal level through our attitudes. On the other hand, as soon as we attempt to talk or write about pain--or treatment--or rehabilitation--a language problem confronts us. One of the major hurdles we must somehow surmount when we discuss rehabilitation is our inability to communicate effectively.

Communication is difficult even within a given language. For example, although individuals all over the world for whom English is the mother-tongue may be aware of certain slang phrases used by their opposites in other countries, the inexperienced American or British writer or traveller is often taken unawares when the "English" term he uses professionally is not comprehended or is misunderstood by English speaking people of other lands. He may find that he has to learn a second English vocabulary to read intelligently about or discuss rehabilitation concepts, terminology, equipment or techniques with his English speaking counterparts. Such linguistic peculiarities occur not only in technical terms, but also in pronunciation, idiom, spelling and syntax. They also may vary according to location within a given country.

The problems are compounded when there is a need to translate terminology and concepts from one language into another language. This study has been undertaken to assess where we now stand, world-wide, in our attempts to produce terminology references in two or more languages, which cover the various components of rehabilitation without duplication, which are geared to the appropriate level of readership, and which are distributed to the workers who can use them.

Rehabilitation International has long conducted a program of translating pamphlets and articles pertaining to rehabilitation. It also produces multilingual publications and has sponsored resources of this type developed by other organizations. At the present time, because of the widespread interest in international communication, Rehabilitation International often receives requests to assist in the production of new bilingual or multi-lingual material, especially rehabilitation terminology references.

To facilitate its thinking concerning possible participation in one or more of these projects, and to further the coordination of the excellent efforts and accomplishments of the various groups engaged in similar work, Rehabilitation International included a sectional meeting on the subject at its Eleventh World Congress in Dublin. The meeting, entitled "Development of an International Rehabilitation Terminology", was held on September 15, 1969.

Invitations to participate in the meeting were extended to several national and international groups who were known to be engaged in multi-lingual terminology projects. Each one was asked to send a representative prepared to give a brief description of the purpose, procedure and status of his project.

It was hoped that these presentations would lead to a discussion of the overall problems of inter-lingual communication in rehabilitation and that out

of this would develop an indication of the appropriate role of Rehabilitation International as participant, sponsor, or coordinator, to promote better understanding.

The subject was of such general interest that a large number of Congress participants attended and took part in the discussion that followed the prepared presentations. Because of the timeliness of the subject, and the need to explore it further, a supplementary session was held two days later to continue the exchange of information. Dr. William M. Usdane, at that time Chief, Division of Research and Demonstration Grants, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was Chairman of the meeting. The list of those who presented prepared statements is given in Annex A.

What was originally planned as a small round-table discussion turned out to be a large meeting, attended by many people interested in improved communication among rehabilitation specialists. A good deal of scattered information was offered regarding terminology projects planned or undertaken by other organizations, but it was clear that an on-going central pool of such information, which would be current and complete, is urgently needed. It was suggested that a clearinghouse of this type could not only prevent duplication of effort, but could also answer many of the difficult philosophical and technical questions that the production of a multi-lingual document poses. As a result of this meeting, it was proposed that Rehabilitation International compile a list of the pertinent available references and identify the committees concerned with rehabilitation terminology. The information thus obtained could lead to future cooperative efforts and to improved publications.

II. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

A simple questionnaire (Annex B) was designed, requesting information regarding the following items pertaining to rehabilitation or related subjects:

1. Multi-lingual vocabularies, glossaries or dictionaries that have been produced and/or published.

2. Other useful terminology references (mono-lingual, bilingual or multi-lingual).

3. The need for additional multi-lingual references.

4. Professional or lay groups most likely to need multi-lingual references.

5. Organizations or groups currently developing multi-lingual reference material.

To this was added a cover letter (Annex C) briefly describing the study and asking for cooperation. It was assumed that the recipients of the questionnaire would understand that the term rehabilitation was applied to both children and adults, and interpreted broadly.

The questionnaire and cover letter were mailed to the member organizations of the Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped (CWOIH) as well as to its cooperating inter-governmental organizations. Where there was no international organization taking responsibility for an applicable disease entity or profession, or where such an organization could not be reached within the structure of the study, one of the corresponding national organizations was contacted. (Annex D)

Special letters accompanied the questionnaire to those individuals who had spoken at the Dublin meeting, to representatives of the groups known to be engaged in rehabilitation terminology projects, and to a few persons in related areas of interest.

Information was also collected by means of conferences with individuals in New York City, including rehabilitation specialists, linguists, and professional interpreters. These people gave magnanimously of their time, wisdom and library material to further the goals of the study. Where they cooperated as spokesmen for their organizational affiliation, the name is listed with the applicable organization in Annex D. However, since the majority were also consulted as independent experts, the entire list is given in Annex E.

The professional organizations approached included those connected with:

Child Welfare
Dentistry
Educational and Vocational Guidance
Health Education
Hearing and Speech Therapy
Hospitals
International Abbreviations
International Symbols
Labor
Legal Medicine
Medicine
Medical & Biological Engineering
Neurology
Nursing
Occupational Therapy
Orthopedic Surgery
Physical Therapy
Prosthetics and Orthotics
Psychiatry
Pediatrics
Physical Medicine
Rehabilitation
Refugees
Scouting
Selective Vocational Placement
Social Medicine
Social Welfare
Special Education
Standardization
Technical Aids
Terminology
Traumatology
Translation
Veterans & War Victims (Legislation)
Vocational Evaluation & Training

Individuals and organizations concerned with the following conditions were also approached:

Aphasia
Arthritis & rheumatism
Birth defects
Blindness
Cancer
Cardiovascular disease
Deafness
Deaf-blind
Delayed development
Epilepsy
Facial disfigurement
Hemophilia

Laryngectomy
Leprosy
Mental retardation
Mental health
Multiple sclerosis
Muscular dystrophy
Orthopedic & Neurological handicaps
Tuberculosis

The questionnaires were mailed to 65 international organizations, located in 18 different countries. Replies were received from 45 individuals in 38 international organizations, in the form of correspondence or completed questionnaires. Two agencies sent in replies from regional offices. In three of the organizations, the replies came from the representative of a special committee created to deal with terminology.

The questionnaires were also distributed to 31 national organizations or groups, all based in the United States, except 4. Answers were provided by 23 individuals from 19 of these national agencies.

Almost all of the replies furnished information that was useful to the study. Only a very small percentage of those returning the questionnaire indicated that they had nothing to offer, or that it was inappropriate for them as individuals to speak for their organizations.

Personal conferences were held with 21 individuals in the New York area and the Secretariat staff of Rehabilitation International. Like those who answered the questionnaire, these people supplied multi-lingual documents and publications and they spoke freely about specific problems and needs. In addition, some of them served as a sounding board for certain conclusions reached in the study.

Analysis of Data

Early in the project it became obvious that the profession used several different types of reference material, pertaining to quite divergent aspects of rehabilitation. The material submitted varied accordingly in content, format, selection of languages and purpose. Therefore, no attempt was made to restrict the findings to any preconceived stereotype of "rehabilitation terminology reference". A place was made in the scheme of the study for all the material received.

A composite list of these materials was compiled (Annex F). Where the document or volume was available for reference, brief annotations were included. In these annotations, no value judgements were made in relation to: choice of terminology, quality of definitions, selection of languages, or validity of translation. The annotations seek to describe each reference only in terms of its source, general content, number of languages included, format, number of words or pages, and purpose as expressed in most cases by the editors.

III. FINDINGS

The answers to the questionnaires were analyzed and combined with the information obtained through the conferences. Follow-up to obtain additional details was possible in only a few cases due to the time limits of the study.

However, the findings were extremely diversified and pointed to a number of different directions on the periphery of the problem. Where it was deemed feasible these leads were pursued and the material considered to be useful was added.

Interest

Rehabilitation is a concept implying the participation of many disciplines. On the professional level, collaboration is required among administrators, physicians, therapists, educators and experts in the psycho-social and vocational areas. The most salient finding of the study was the intensity of interest in the problems of inter-lingual communication among all the individuals and organizations who participated.

The majority of those who responded to the questionnaire, or were personally interviewed, cooperated by submitting multi-lingual material, references, and pertinent comments. The few who had no information to give, almost without exception expressed interest in the topic, offered to assist if multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references were to be developed, and requested a copy of the final report.

Publications and Documents

The first item on the questionnaire read: "Please send .... any vocabulary, glossary, or dictionary your organization has published to assist in the translation of rehabilitation terminology." Question number two asked "What other terminology references do you use?"

Categories - The items mentioned in the answers to these two questions fell into three categories:

those related specifically or peripherally to rehabilitation--general rehabilitation; medicine, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and nursing; prosthetics, orthotics, self-help devices, and shoes; speech, hearing, and language; deafness; blindness; dentistry; psychology and psychiatry; social work; special education; vocational rehabilitation and selective placement; legislation; retardation; progressive muscular dystrophy; leprosy.

references pertaining to language and writing--medical roots, prefixes, suffixes; medical abbreviations; eponyms; medical dictionaries.

resource material--bibliographies; publication lists; catalogues; journals; directories; miscellaneous dictionaries; articles and texts on electronic data processing.

Format - The format or the material submitted to or referred to the study took many shapes, from the simplest to the most elaborate. The following types

were included: pocket-size cards with simple words and phrases for use with hospitalized patients speaking a foreign language; pocket-size booklets with nursing terminology and simple phrases for use between medical personnel and patients; administrative documents (mimeographed) for use by organization staff; loose-leaf bindings to allow for up-dating material or adding material; pamphlets, booklets, and leaflets; hard-cover books.

Value of Existing Materials

Question number three asked: "Do you consider the references you now are using satisfactory?" The second part of this question read: "What type of multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references would you use if they were available?" Of those replying, only three people said they felt that the available references were satisfactory. Of these, one was the director of a categorical organization in the field of medicine, concerned primarily with research, and in which English is commonly used; one qualified his statement with the words, "satisfactory--as a start"; and the third subsequently reported that translation of his pamphlet had been arranged. The remainder indicated concern with:

Quality - A few of the standard references appeared on several lists, indicating that they have continued to prove valuable over the years. Even these, however, have been subjected to various degrees of criticism. The following appraisals, applied to individual publications, appeared throughout the study findings: of inferior quality; misleading because of errors in translation; confusing because only one term is given where there are actually several recognized terms for the same concept or item; inadequate in cases where the same term has a different meaning in another language; deficient where different countries or sections of one country use different terms for the same concept or item; incomplete; not up-to-date; not simple enough; not technical enough; does not give shades of meaning; no provision for up-dating the material.

Subject - Subject areas for which a need was expressed included: pre-vocational evaluation, pre-vocational training, occupational therapy, special education, anatomy, physical therapy modalities, epilepsy and social work.

Languages - The languages for which a need was expressed were: English, French, German, Spanish, the Scandinavian languages, Italian and Portuguese, in approximately that rank. Some people wished to add one or more of the above languages to existing multi-lingual publications. Several people noted that there was a marked shortage of rehabilitation material in Spanish.

In spite of the many Asian (and some African) translations that were contained in the references submitted to the study, no mention was made in any of the questionnaires of any languages other than English and a few of the European languages.

The majority of the organizations contacted are international in scope, and many of them have two or more "working languages". A number of the vocabularies and glossaries sent in were drawn up only in the working languages of the organization which prepared them.

Utilization of Existing References

Question #4 asked: "In what context is the terminology reference most likely to be used (professional to professional, personnel to patient, educational media, other)?" The replies to this question reflected the programs or disciplines of the organizations or individuals answering Most of them were received from agency personnel, and the largest number checked "professional to professional", with "educational media" a close second. Some groups concerned with direct care to patients felt a need for translating technical terms into lay language, and for a "phrase-book" type of publication to assist in treating patients.

The comments added under this question indicated many different uses for multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references:

Among those relating to individuals were - for use by experts in their day to day work; for reading rehabilitation material in the original; for organization of facility staff with different cultural and language backgrounds; for visitors to rehabilitation organizations or facilities in foreign countries; for communication between two or more individuals involved in research on the same subject, and speaking different languages.

Those applicable to groups included - between international organizations; between inter-governmental departments; for international committees; for international seminars and courses; for international conferences.

Needs in the field of education comprised - for undergraduate professional education; for graduate professional education; for training of lay workers; for training of volunteers.

Professional and amateur translators required accurate glossaries and dictionaries for - simultaneous translation of papers presented at conferences; translation of statements, documents, articles and abstracts.

Planned Terminology References

The final item on the questionnaire, #5, asked for the name and address of organizations planning a multi-lingual terminology reference containing terms used by rehabilitation workers. Almost all of the replies to this item referred to individuals or groups who were known to Rehabilitation International and had been invited to report their multi-lingual terminology reference project at the Dublin meeting, or who had been mentioned at that meeting. A few additional committees, however, have been included in the listing. Several answers referred to individuals working independently.

The subject areas of the various multi-lingual terminology projects represented included: general rehabilitation, rehabilitation and resettlement, physical and occupational therapy, logopedics and phoniatrics, social work, special education, medical nomenclature, physiatry, rheumatic diseases, child psychiatry/psychology, scoliosis, dentistry, blindness.

In some cases the project was completed and a reference was published. Various other stages in committee work were mentioned, including: formulation

of policy concerning the goals of the project, the choice of languages, and the format and cost of the publication; selection and definition of the terms to be included; consensus regarding the material chosen; translation of the terminology; publication of the material; announcement of its availability; distribution--selective or general.

Certain groups planned to either revise existing material, expand incomplete publications or translate material currently available in one or more languages.

Selection of Terminology

The fact that there is still much controversy regarding terminology, classifications, and definitions was brought out repeatedly. In the majority of professions, it was assumed that the time is ripe to develop an international vocabulary. However, at certain frontiers of science where basic concepts are still in the developmental stage, it was reported to be undesirable to attempt to crystallize terminology. Although there was nothing on the questionnaire directly related to the use of the computer, some interest was expressed in a few of the replies concerning the selection of terminology suited to electronic data processing. The subject of the need for vocabularies compatible with computer techniques has been reviewed in Annex H.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Multi-lingual terminology references are available in a number of the different professional areas encompassed in the field of comprehensive rehabilitation.

2. The majority of these references are restricted to English and one or more European languages, but there are some in which English terms are translated into one or more African or Asiatic languages.

3. Terminology references are used to aid communication among administrative and professional workers, between personnel and patients or clients, between teachers and students, and with the mass media.

4. In developing multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references, the usual problems of translation are present, plus additional problems due to cultural differences among nations and lack of agreement within the rehabilitation professions themselves.

5. Multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references will continue to be only partially satisfactory until such time as the professions represented in rehabilitation define their function, select scientifically accurate terminology, and reach general agreement on its definition.

6. Individuals, committees within the professions, and interdisciplinary groups world-wide are attempting to select, define and translate rehabilitation terminology and related nomenclature. Because of the comprehensive nature of rehabilitation, there is a considerable amount of interlocking among the various rehabilitation vocabularies. Familiarity with the

work that has been done before, and the wise use of pertinent material that is already available, should prevent duplication and reduce the time needed to produce improved and up-to-date publications.

7. A need exists for more multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references covering more subjects and including more languages. As rehabilitation continues to become increasingly sophisticated in procedures, techniques and equipment, and as rehabilitation services are extended to greater numbers of disabled persons in all parts of the world, the need for multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references will increase.

8. Groups that are concerned with multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references can benefit by establishing or maintaining liaison with one or more of the recently created information service projects designed for documentation, storage, and retrieval of selected segments of the rapidly expanding mass of medical and paramedical literature. Clarification of terminology and increased dissemination of information would be only two of the many facets of rehabilitation that would be benefited by such coordination.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Accurate communication is fundamental to all phases of the rehabilitation process, whether it be among organizations sponsoring rehabilitation programs, among rehabilitation personnel from different parts of the world, among the members of a specific rehabilitation team, or between the practitioner and his patient. On the basis of the findings in this preliminary study derived from the responses to the questionnaire and from the personal interviews, the following recommendations are proposed to increase the usefulness and availability of multi-lingual terminology publications.

1. Refinement of Terminology

The professional disciplines represented in rehabilitation should be encouraged to make an effort to define their function, clarify their methodology and develop terminology that is scientifically accurate, that can be nationally and internationally accepted, and that lends itself to translation and electronic data processing.

2. Development of New or Revised Materials

Appropriate groups should develop new or revised comprehensive multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references, particularly in the following areas: pre-vocational evaluation and training; occupational and physical therapy procedures, modalities, and equipment; social work; special education, including evaluation of pre-school children; speech and hearing.

3. Need for Different Types of Vocabularies and Glossaries

Familiarity with a foreign language implies knowing enough of it to be able to find the words one does not know. The ordinary dictionary may give the word we want, it may supply synonyms, it may discriminate from one another

words of closely associated meaning. But special situations call for special kinds of communication, and the relationship between the rehabilitation worker and his client, or the therapist and his patient is indeed special. When it comes to communication on the professional level, additional refinements of language are imperative.

Each member of the rehabilitation team brings the terminology of his discipline to the conference table, and this at the present time may be inconsistent even within a given profession. When a group of experts get together, the need may be for high level definitions of technical terminology. When a professor lectures to a group of students in one of the rehabilitation professions, the exposition of the same technical terminology will have to be a little simpler. When the therapist talks to his patient about the same concept, his explanation may be almost entirely through non-verbal or visual aid techniques and the emotional overtones and shades of meaning become of paramount importance. And when the professional worker in the field of rehabilitation gives technical information to a journalist or film producer, he may express himself in still a different vocabulary. The common injunction, "Define your terms.", cannot be over-emphasized while the variety in the levels of vocabulary calls for an awareness of the need for quite dissimilar types of glossaries.

4. Choice of Languages

In planning multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references of any type, consideration should be given to the total number of individuals throughout the world who speak or understand particular languages.

5. Accuracy

In the development of multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references, as much attention should be paid to the accuracy of the translation as to the accuracy of the nomenclature and its definition.

6. Preparation of Multi-Lingual Rehabilitation Terminology References

Judging by the examples submitted to the study, there were almost as many ways to attack the problem of inter-lingual communication as there were groups willing to undertake the task. As the study progressed, however, it became increasingly clear that one step should follow another in an orderly sequence, and usually a tedious and time-consuming task of preliminary clarification should be undertaken before any attempt was made to produce a reference that was in itself quite simple. The following procedures are suggested to enable preparation of more effective reference materials.

Organization of a Terminology Committee. Most of the references submitted to the study were prepared by one or more professional people who were familiar with the subject to be translated, and who spoke two or more of the selected languages. While these documents or publications undoubtedly served their original purpose admirably, there is now evident need for more sophisticated material.

Any group organized to develop a multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology reference would do well therefore to obtain, if possible, consultation from individuals with the following professional skills and experience: comprehensive rehabilitation experts; experts in the specific area selected; translators; medical writers; lexicographers; publishers; artists, draftsmen, and photographers; members of the International Standards Organization technical committee on terminology (see Annex I); experts from specialized information centers which use electronic data processing (see Annex H).

Translation of Terms. The following suggestions are offered to facilitate translation:

Use words with Greek or Latin roots where appropriate.

Make an effort to identify the "problem words" which look alike in two different languages but do not have the same meaning. For example, the French word "editeur" corresponds to the English word "publisher". It does not have the same connotation as the English word "editor".

Use diagrams, line drawing, and clear photos as much as possible within budgetary limits.

Start thinking in terms of electronic data processing for classification, documentation, storage and retrieval of technical articles.

Provision for Additional Information. Rehabilitation is a dynamic field, new concepts are continuously forming and new techniques being developed. It is difficult to keep references complete and up-to-date, whether by supplements or revisions. Taking this factor into consideration, extra space is important at the end of each alphabetical section for additional material to be added, which could be new terminology, or nomenclature specific to a different culture or locality. Another technique would be to set up a glossary in a certain number of languages with blank space for an additional language to be written in according to the individual therapist's requirements.

Use of Abbreviations. Today our professional literature is filled with acronyms and abbreviations. We develop a concept, name it, build up general acceptance for that name, abbreviate it, coin a word from the abbreviation, and then expect that word to be understood world-wide. "Activities of daily living" becomes ADL and we almost forget what the letters stand for.

In building a word list for a glossary, some of the terms selected will have a widely used abbreviated form. If these common abbreviations are incorporated into the glossary, inter-lingual understanding should be facilitated.

7. Development of Reference Bibliographies

The multi-lingual rehabilitation terminology references referred to in this study should be reviewed by individuals considered to be experts in the respective subjects, and a bibliography should be compiled listing those

of high quality. The availability of such a bibliography should be given wide publicity and it should be brought up to date periodically.

8. Development of Bibliographies of Translated Materials

The quantity of texts and articles pertaining to rehabilitation around the world is increasing daily. Much of this has been translated. The number is already too large and the amount of information too unwieldy for any one documentation, storage and retrieval system to include it all. Every national professional organization concerned with rehabilitation should take the responsibility of compiling lists or card files of the pertinent material written in its own language which has been translated into one or more foreign languages. If this information were kept up to date, and its availability given proper publicity, it would be an extremely valuable resource to the profession itself and to allied professions. It would also be useful to a committee developing a multi-lingual glossary. The World Federation of Occupational Therapists has already established a procedure for its national member associations to do this.

9. Translation of Articles and Texts

Medical writing has always been fair game for criticism, and generally articles on the subject of rehabilitation are no exception. During the study, a few rules were offered to improve communication and inter-lingual understanding. Among these were the following suggestions to authors:

1. Recognize the fact that every reader may not be familiar with all the terminology in the article.

2. Define each technical term the first time it is used.

3. If the title of the article is a technical phrase, define it in the beginning of the article.

4. Cultivate the habit of abstracts preceding technical articles and/or summaries following them.

5. Italicize technical terms and include them in a glossary.

ANNEX A.

SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING ON
"DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL REHABILITATION TERMINOLOGY"
SEPTEMBER 15, 1969
REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL ELEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

Chairman: Dr. William Usdane	Social and Rehabilitation Service, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare *
Miss B. Collins	World Federation of Occupational Therapists
Mr. Esko Kosunen	United Nations
Mme H. de Montferrand	Comité National Francais de Liaison pour la Réadaptation des Handicapes
Dr. Eugene Murphy	International Committee on Prosthetics and Orthotics of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
Miss M.J. Neilson	World Confederation for Physical Therapy
Mr. N.E. Søndergard	Scandinavian-English Rehabilitation Terminology Project
N.I. Sundberg	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

* now with Office of Evaluation, United States Department of Labor.

ANNEX B.

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Rehabilitation International is concerned with the improvement of communication between rehabilitation workers who speak different languages. A few organizations have published bi-lingual or multi-lingual glossaries of various types, but their distribution has been limited. Will you help by answering the following questions promptly, and returning the questionnaire to Rehabilitation International. You will be kept informed of the results of this project. Use extra page if necessary.

Name of Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ Country _____

I. Please send us AIR MAIL any vocabulary, glossary, or dictionary your organization has published to assist in the translation of rehabilitation terminology. You may enclose your invoice for publications and postage.

II. What other terminology references do you use?

III. Do you consider the references you are now using satisfactory? If not, what type of multi-lingual terminology references would you use if they were available?

IV. In what context is the terminology reference most likely to be used (professional to professional, personnel to patient, educational media, other)?

V. Please give name and address of any organization you know that is planning a multi-lingual terminology reference containing terms used by rehabilitation workers.

_____

Name of person completing questionnaire

_____

Title

ANNEX C.

COVER LETTER TO STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Rehabilitation International has always been concerned with the improvement of communication among rehabilitation workers who speak different languages. At the Society's Eleventh World Congress this year, a sectional meeting was held on Development of an International Rehabilitation Terminology, where each participant presented a summary of his organization's experience. As a result of the interest generated at this meeting, Rehabilitation International was asked to explore what has been done in this field.

Several international organizations in the field of rehabilitation have recently published lists, dictionaries or glossaries in one or more languages, giving translations or definitions of rehabilitation terminology. Other organizations are currently engaged in projects along these lines. However, at the World Congress, a need was expressed for a central clearing house of information about current resources and present plans to develop international terminologies.

Rehabilitation International is undertaking this mail survey to ascertain what is available, what is planned, and what is needed. We are interested in all mono-lingual, bi-lingual and multi-lingual publications which have been found useful in translating rehabilitation concepts and terminology from one language to another.

Any assistance you can give us in collecting this information will be deeply appreciated. Will you complete the attached questionnaire and return it to us by January 1, 1970.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Acton
Secretary General

ANNEX D.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Foundation for Overseas Blind
New York Office-- 22 West 17th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.
Mr. Alexander Townsend, Coordinator of Regional Operations
Dr. Stanley Bourgeault, Regional Special Education Consultant
Far East Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Dr. Jeanne Kenmore, Director
Europe and Northwest Africa Regional Office
14 Bis rue Daru, Paris 8e, France

Boy Scouts World Bureau
5, rue du Pre-Jerome
1205 Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. G.R. Newby, Deputy Director, Training

Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
c/o World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Dr. V. Fattorusso, Executive Secretary

Council of Europe (Partial Agreement) -- Secretariat General
Avenue de l'Europe
Strasbourg, France
Mr. Fadil H. Sur, Director of Economic & Social Affairs

International Association for Educational & Vocational Guidance
Jacques Schiltz, Secretaire General de l'AIOP
86, avenue du 10 septembre
Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Dr. Donald Super, Vice-President

International Association for the Scientific Study
of Mental Deficiency
Alexander Shapiro, M.D., President
Harperbury Hospital
Nr. St. Albans, Herts., England
Dr. Stanislav Krynski, President-Elect

International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics
16 rue Spontini
Paris 16e, France
Dr. Jorge Perello, General Secretary
Dr. Aato Sonninen, Chairman, Committee of Terminology
Gummeruksenk 3 B 24, Jyvaskyla, Finland

International Bureau for Epilepsy
3/6 Alfred Place
London, W.C.1, England
Mr. George Burden, Secretary General

International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier
268 West 12th Street
New York, N.Y. 10014, U.S.A.
Mr. Soichi Kato, Executive Director

International Committee of the Red Cross
7, avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Miss A. Pfirter, Head of the War Disablement Section

International Committee on Prosthetics and Orthotics
1 Hans Knudsens Plads
1200 Copenhagen, Denmark
Dr. Knud Jansen, Chairman
Mr. Anthony Staros, Chairman, Subcommittee on Terminology
Dr. Eugene Murphy, Subcommittee on Terminology

International Council of Nurses
37, rue de Vermont, P.O. Box 42
1202 Geneva 20 Switzerland
Miss Annette Brand, Information Services Assistant

International Council on Social Welfare
345 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Mrs. Kate Katzki, Secretary General

International Dental Federation
64, Wimpole Street
London WIM, England
Dr. G.H. Leatherman, Secretary-General

International Federation of Physical Medicine
Rehabilitation Center Eindhoven, 96 Kempense Baan
Eindhoven, The Netherlands
A.P.M. van Gestel, Hon. Secretary

International Federation of Translators
185, avenue Victor-Hugo
Paris XVIe, France
Mr. Pierre Francois Caille, President

International Hospital Federation
The Hospital Centre, 24 Nutford Place
London, W.1, England
Mr. D.G. Harrington Hawes, Director General

International Labour Organization
154 rue de Lausanne
CH 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland
Mr. Norman Cooper, Vocational Rehabilitation Officer, Manpower Planning & Organization Branch, Human Resources Department

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped
12, rue Forestière
1050 Brussels, Belgium
Dr. Renée Portray, Secretary General

International Leprosy Association
16 Bridgefield Road
Sutton, Surrey, England
Dr. S.G. Browne, OBE, Secretary-Treasurer

International Organization for Standardization
Technical Committee 37-- Terminology
Geneva, Switzerland
Mr. W.H. Raby, Senior Technical Officer

International Pediatric Association
Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children
Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia
Prof. T. Stapleton, Secretary-General

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled
(Rehabilitation International)
219 East 44th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Mr. Norman Acton, Secretary General

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery & Traumatology
Commission on Rehabilitation
c/o Association of Orthopaedic Surgeons
2040 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, U.S.A.
Dr. W.P. Blount, Chairman

International Union for Child Welfare
Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation
--1964-1967 (in conjunction with the World Health Organization)
Dr. Rosemary F. Dybwad, Secretary of the Joint Commission
1, rue de Varembé
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Mr. Pierre Zumbach, Secretary-General

Rotary International
1600 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.
Mr. Philip H. Lindsey, Head, Executive Services Department

Scandinavian-English Rehabilitation Terminology
25 Gustav Webersvej
3520 Farum, Denmark
Mr. Niels E. Søndergard, Chairman, Editorial Committee

United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7e, France
Mr. Nils-Ivar Sundberg, Division of Equality of Access to Education

United Nations -- High Commissioner for Refugees
Palais des Nations
CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Mr. Warren A. Pinegar, Director

United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland
Mr. Jean Iliovici, Chief, Division of Social Affairs

United Nations -- Rehabilitation Unit for the Disabled
United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.
Mr. Esko Kosunen, Chief, Rehabilitation Unit for the Disabled

World Confederation for Physical Therapy
Brigray House
20/22 Mortimer Street
London, W.1, England
Miss Elizabeth M. McKay, Secretary General
Miss M.J. Neilson, M.B.E., Secretary General until 1970

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
1330 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.
Mr. John M. Thompson, Assistant Secretary-General

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
14 bis rue Daru
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Mrs. Marcelle Cowburn, Secretary General
Mr. John E. Jarvis, Secretary General until 1970

World Federation for Mental Health
Royal Edinburgh Hospital
Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.
Prof. M. Carstairs, President

World Federation of Occupational Therapists
Miss B. Collins, Chairman, Education Committee
51 Downside Road, Headington, Oxford, England
Miss Carol Henderson, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer
29 Sherbrooke Avenue, Glasgow S.1, Scotland
Miss Clare S. Spackman, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer until 1970
Miss Else Andersson, Member, Library Committee
Strandbakken 16, 2791 Dragør, Denmark

World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Dr. J. Yamamoto, Medical Officer, Organization for Medical Care

World Union of Organizations for the Safeguard of Youth
28, Place St. Georges
Paris 9e, France
Prof. R. Lafon, President

World Veterans Federation
16, rue Hamelin
Paris 16e, France
Mrs. Christiane Talou, Legislation & Rehabilitation Service

II. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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American Occupational Therapy Association
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Miss Barbara Neuhaus, Developmental Assistant to the Executive Director

American Physical Therapy Association
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Miss Lillian Chabala

American Psychological Association
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American Translators Association
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New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.
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The Arthritis Foundation
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Librarian

Comité National Francais de Liaison pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés
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Council for Exceptional Children
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Die Deutsche Schwesterngemeinschaft
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Miss Winnie Ng

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Muscular Dystrophy Association
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National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children & Adults
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Mr. Earl Graham, Librarian

National Foundation/March of Dimes
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New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Daniel Bergsma, M.D., Vice President for Professional Education

Scoliosis Research Society
University of Minnesota Hospitals -- Box 484
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Dr. William Kane, Secretary-Treasurer

U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Social and Rehabilitation Service
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ment of Labor)

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ANNEX E.

INDEPENDENT EXPERTS INTERVIEWED AS PART OF THE STUDY

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Dr. William M. Usdane
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Director of Information Services
American Occupational Therapy Association
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Miss Muriel Zimmerman
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ANNEX F.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

OR NOTED IN THE STUDY *

Rehabilitation References: Multi-Lingual

A. Publications

1. Les Aides Techniques 3^{e}Partie--Les Cahiers de la Vie Quotidienne, Juillet-Auot-Septembre 1969 # 10.
Comité National Francais de Liaison pour la Readaptation des Handicapés. Paris

One issue of a series covering the problems of the physically handicapped in modern society. It contains illustrated articles concerning aids and devices, some of them presented in both French and English.

2. Aids in Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. 1968.
B. Strandberg
World Health Organization Regional Office, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A collection of photos with short legends in English, French and Spanish.

3. English-Spanish Guide for Medical Personnel. 1966
Armengol, Amelar, and Amelar.
Medical Examination Publishing Company, Flushing, New York, 11365, U. S. A.

Designed for use between doctor and patient. Hard cover, 141 pages.

4. Expressions for Some Common Orthotic Components, Bulletin of Prosthetics Research, (VAPC Research), Fall, 1967. p. 297-298.
Department of Medicine and Surgery. United States Veterans Administration, New York.

Lists five items for lower-extremity braces and 48 items for lower-extremity brace components in English with equivalents in Vietnamese.

* Complete addresses for organizations included within this list may be found in Annex D-Cooperating Organizations.

5. Gadgets, June 1964.
Mrs. Nicole Graux, President of the Technical Aids Department.
Croix-Rouge Belgique--Welfare des Hospitaux, 98, Chausee de Vleurgat, Bruxelles 5, Belgium.

Activities of daily living in English and French.

6. Glossario de Térmos Técnicos de Servico Social. 1962
International Council on Social Welfare (XI Conference). New York.

Social service terms listed alphabetically in four languages (Portuguese, English, French, Spanish). Keyed to entries where the term and its definition are to be found in each of the four languages.

7. Glossary of Social Work Terms in English, French, and German. Second Edition, 1958.
Elfriede Lingemann
Deutschen Verein fUr Offentliche und Privat FUrsorge, Frankfurt a/M, Federal Republic of Germany, Carl Heymanns Verlag K G, KØln, Federal Republic of Germany.

A 142 page booklet giving translations and short descriptive phrases of social work terms and agencies.

8. Glossary of Some Technical Terms in the Field of Teaching and the Education of the Deaf.
Bernard Tervoort
Prims Hendriklaan 7, Bussum, Netherlands.

Terms in English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Swedish.

9. Glossary of Terms Commonly Used by Physical Therapists.
World Confederation for Physical Therapy. London.

Pocket-size pamphlets giving general terms pertinent to physical therapy and occupational therapy, anatomical terms, and useful phrases for communication with patients:

English with equivalents in Spanish, French and German

English with equivalents in Danish, Finish, Norwegian and Swedish.

Reprints from the Physical Therapy, Review volumes 39 and 40, giving general phrases and anatomical terms for use with patients:

English with equivalents in Spanish, French and Italian

English with equivalents in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish

English with equivalents in Dutch-Flemish, Finnish and German.

English with equivalents in phonetic, Arabic, Greek and Turkish.

Typed sheets giving general terms pertinent to physical therapy and occupational therapy, anatomical terms, and useful phrases for communication with patients:

English with equivalents in Portuguese and Polish

English with equivalents in Italian

English with equivalents in phonetic Japanese, and Persian

English with equivalents in Polish and Czechoslovak.

10. Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Vocational Rehabilitation --Rev. April, 1968. Rehabilitation International. New York.

A booklet containing 87 key works basic to vocational rehabilitation. In English with equivalents in French, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

11. An International Glossary of Anticonvulsants. 1969. International Bureau for Epilepsy. London.

Hard cover, loose leaf glossary of anticonvulsants by generic and proprietray name, available in the following 46 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Eire, El Salvador, England, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, U.S.A., Venezuela, West Germany and Yugoslavia. Foreward and directions for use in: English, French, German and Spanish. Includes index by generic name, index by country, index by trade names, data relative to three general catagories of anticonvulsants, and index of manufacturers

12. A Lexicon of English Dental Terms with their Equivalents in Spanish, German, French and Italian.
International Dental Federation. London.

Approximately 7,000 dental terms in English, Spanish, German, French and Italian. The material is keyed for reference in any one of the five languages. Hard cover.

13. Lexique: Aides Techniques, Logement, Transports. Supplement au n°6, Les Cahiers de la Vie Quotidienne.
Comité National Francais de Liaison pour la Readaptation des Handicapés. Paris.

Includes: architecture, automobiles, clothing, lodging, personal hygiene, walking aids, and wheelchairs. French with English equivalents, English with French equivalents.

14. List of terms Concerning Social Welfare Activities--Terminology Bulletin #89 (St/CGS/SER.F) 89. 1952.
Department of Conference & General Services, United Nations. New York.

Lists approximately 350 words relating to social welfare activities in English with their equivalents in French. Differentiates between a few terms and concepts as used in France, Canada, Haiti and Belgium.

15. Multi-lingual Guide for Medical Personnel
Medical Examination Publishing Company, Flushing, New York 11365, U.S.A.

In English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian. Text not reviewed.

16. Multi-lingual Manual of Technical Aids
Information Centre on Technical Aids, Fack, S-161 03 Broma 3, Sweden.

Loose leaves available on subscription basis, illustrating aids for the disabled. The text is in English, French, German and Spanish.

17. The Neologism Hanseniasis, Hanseniasis--Abstracts and News--1 (2) 1969.
The Secretary of Health of the State of Saõ Paulo.
Available from the Biblioteca do Instituto de Soude, Caixa Postal 8027, Saõ Paulo, Brazil.

This issue discusses terminology in the field of leprosy.

18. "Nomenklatur-Vorschläge zur manuellen WS-Diagnostik und-Therapie," Manuelle Medizin, Heft 1, Jan. - Feb. 1970. Zeitschrift für Arthrologie, Kinesiologie und Manuelle Therapie.
Sell.
Verlag für Physikalische Medizin, Postfach 142, 6900 Heidelberg. Federal Republic of Germany.

In Manuelle Medizin, articles are published in the original language with summaries in German, French, English, and Russian.

19. Problèmes de la vil quotidienne des handicapés--comment les resoudre. Readaptation--numero Special No. 115, Decembre 1964.

Réadaptation, 10 Rue de Sèvres, Paris VII, France.

Activities of daily living. Illustrated. In English and French.

20. Rehabilitation--Guia y Glosario, 1960.
Victor Ribera, M.D.
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples (now Rehabilitation International) New York.

A handbook of rehabilitation in Spanish. Includes a 75 word glossary of English terms commonly used in rehabilitation with their translation into Spanish.

21. Sprachführer die Krankenpflege, 1968.
Die Deutsche Schwesterngemeinschaft e.V.
Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft M.B.H., Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany.

A four language dictionary of approximately 1200 of the most common nursing terms in German, English, French and Spanish. Included is a brief section of useful phrases. The entire dictionary is repeated four times, with each of the four sections starting with a different language and printed on different colored paper.

22. Vocabulaire de Psychopédagogie et de Psychiatrie de l'Enfant-2nd Edition
Robert Lafon
Presses Universitaires de France, 108 Boulevard, St. Gerrmain, Paris 6e, France. 1969.

An encyclopedia of approximately 2000 psychological, psychosocial and psychiatric terms and phrases from the field of pediatrics, listed in French, with derivations, definitions and short explanatory articles, some with bibliographies. The German, English, Spanish and Italian equivalent of each word listed is also given.

23. Worterbuch der Sozialarbeit--German, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and Greek. 1961.
Dr. Karl Zapf
Deutschen Verein für Offentliche und Privat Fürsorge, Frankfurt a/M Federal Republic of Germany, Carl Heymanns Verlag K.G, Köln Federal Republic of Germany.

Hard Cover. 465 pages. Social Work Terms.

B. Administrative or Working Documents

24. Glossary of Technical Terms.
International Hospital Federation. London.

Approximately 600 terms in common use. English with equivalents in French.

25. Glossary of Terminology on the Subject of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
Council of Europe. Strasbourg, France.

Brief list of terminology and definitions prepared in 1952 in English and French by the Joint Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled, at that time within the framework of the Brussels Treaty Organization, now part of the Council of Europe (Partial Agreement), 8 pages. In process of revision.

26. Glossary of Terms in the Field of Deafness
Dr. D. Borkowski-Gaertig, Mgr. T. Galkowski.

Approximately 600 terms in the field of deafness, in English, with their equivalents in French. Drawn up at the Fifth World Congress of the Deaf-Warsaw,1967.

27. List of Terms Concerning Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.
Part I--English, French, Part II--English, German. 1955.
European Office of the Technical Assistance Administration. United Nations.

Lists approximately 200 words in English with French or German equivalents. Includes brief explanatory phrases. Out of print.

28. Vocabulary--Veterans and War Victims Legislation, WVF-Doc/1067.
World Veterans Federation, Paris.

Consists of terms and expressions related to legislation concerning veterans and war victims. Includes a roster of international organizations dealing with such legislation, and a list of expressions used in connection with the World Veterans Federation's work. Keyed for use by individuals speaking French, English, German or Italian. 1961.

Rehabilitation References: Available in Two or More Languages

A. Publications

29. Basic Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres:

Part I-1962	Artificial Limbs and Braces
Part II-1962	Physical Therapy
Part III-1967	Occupational Therapy
Part IV-1967	Social Work in Rehabilitation Programmes for the Disabled
Part V -1967	Psychological Services in the Rehabilitation of the Disabled
Part VI-1968	Orthopaedic and Prosthetic Appliances and Orthopaedic Footwear for Leprosy
Part VII-1970	Occupational Therapy Department in a Mental Hospital

United Nations. New York.

Series of booklets published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian.

30. A Blind Child, too, can go to Nursery School. Pre-school Series # 1.
Pauline M. Moor.
American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

A 16-page booklet available in English, Chinese and Japanese.

31. Conversation Cards.
British Red Cross Society[1], Red Cross of the Netherlands[2].

Pocket sized cards for use by medical personnel to communicate with foreign-speaking patients in hospitals.
[1]English with equivalents in 34 languages, primarily those of the Commonwealth Nations. [2]Dutch with equivalents in English, Flemish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, and German.

32. Cuando se Encuentre con un Ciego. Un Niño Ciego se Covierte en Miembro de su Curso. Movilidad para Niños Ciegos.
American Foundation for Overseas Blind, New York and its Regional Office for South America, San Antonio 220, Of. 706, Santiago, Chile.

These and numerous other titles pertaining to the blind are available in English and Spanish.

33. Glossary of Professional Terms for Use in the Area of Service to the Visually Impaired in Asia. 1969.
Dr. Stanley E. Bourgeault.
American Foundation for Overseas Blind--Far East Regional Office, P.O. Box 2285, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

A 56 page booklet published in English, with index. The various sections contain definitions of terms related to special education, ophthalmology, orientation and mobility, and rehabilitation. Translations into Singhala, Japanese, Bahasa Malaysia, Hindi, Indonesian and Mandarin are in process. The same author has also published, in English, "Preparing Teachers of the Blind in Asia" and "Methods of Teaching the Blind: The Language Arts."

34. Leprosy: Everyone's Concern.
Dr. R.V. Wardekar,
Gandi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha, India.

Available in English, Marathi, Oriya, Bangali, Tamil and Malayalam. To be published in Hindi, Telugu, Urdu, Gujerathi and Kannada.

35. Manual on Selective Placement of the Disabled D34/1965.
International Labour Organization. Geneva.

Available in English, French and Spanish.

36. Muscle Testing, 1st Edition, 1946, 2nd Edition, 1956, (3rd Edition under preparation).
L. Daniels, M. Williams, and C. Worthingham.
W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. and London, England.

This text was translated into French in 1958 by Libraire Maloine, S.A. 27 rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, Paris 6e; into German in 1960 by Gustav Fisher Verlag, Stuttgart, Germany; into Italian in 1953 by Nuevo Ospedale Maggiore, Milan, Italy; into Japanese in 1954 and 1963 by Hasha Yashimodo Press, Tokyo, Japan; and into Spanish in 1957 by Editorial Americaña, S.A. Calle de Tobasco 275, Mexico City, D.F., Mexico.

37. Occupational Therapy: A Communication Process in Psychiatry.
Gail S. Fidler, OTR and Jay W. Fidler, M.D.
The MacMillan Co., New York. (1963) Collier-MacMillan Limited, London. (1963) Igaku Shoin, Tokyo. (1965)

Standard text in psychiatry. Available in English and Japanese.

38. Ophthalmology Pamphlets: "Your Child May Need Glasses." "What You Should Know About Glaucoma." "Protect Your Eyes From Diseases and Accidents." "What You Should Know About Cataract." "A Word From Your Eye Doctor."

A series of pamphlets available in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil. The latter two pamphlets are only available in English and Malay.

39. Physiatric Dictionary: Glossary of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 1965, 180 pages.
Herman L. Kamenetz, M.D.
Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

Not reviewed. Available in English and in preparation in Japanese.

40. Physical Rehabilitation for Daily Living. 1963.
Edith Buchwald, et.al.
Blakiston Division, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, U.S.A.

Available in English, French, Italian and Japanese. Outlines teaching methods for a basic exercise and daily activity program for patients with physical disabilities.

41. Principles of Occupational Therapy.
Willard and Spackman, editors. 3rd.Edition, 4th Edition in preparation.
Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1963.

Available in English (1963) and Japanese. Standard text in occupational therapy.

42. Progressive Muscular Dystrophy.
C. Swinyard, G. Deaver, and L. Greenspan.
The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation--New York University Medical Center, New York, U.S.A.

An illustrated handbook translated by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America into the Spanish text. "Distrofia Muscular Progresiva."

43. Rehabilitation Medicine. 2nd. Edition (3rd. Edition in preparation) 668 pages. 1964.
Howard A. Rusk, M.D. et. al.
C.V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

Available in English, Spanish and Japanese. To be published in Croatian. Standard text. Hard cover.

44. Understanding Aphasia--A Guide for Family and Friends. Patient Publication # 2. 1958.
Martha L. Taylor.
The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation--New York University Medical Center, New York, U.S.A.

Available in English (1958), Japanese (1959), Portuguese (1959), Spanish (1962), Arabic (1963), Danish (1965), and Urdu (1968). Illustrated.

45. World Health Organization Expert Committee on Medical Rehabilitation-Second Report. 1969. Technical Report Series # 419.
World Health Organization. Geneva.

Available in English, French, and Spanish. Contains a section devoted to definitions of rehabilitation terminology.

46. World Health Organization Expert Committee on Mental Health--15th Report: Organization of Services for the Mentally Ill--Criteria, Classification and Nomenclature. Technical Report Series # 392.
World Health Organization. Geneva.

Available in English and French.

B. Administrative or Working Documents

47. Questionnaire Instruction Sheet
Committee on Education of Handicapped Children. World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Washington, D.C.

Pertains only to handicapped children. Gives descriptions of ten types of handicap in English and French.

48. Recommendation 99. "Recommendation Concerning Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled." 1955.
International Labor Conference (now International Labor Organization). Geneva.

Available in French and English. Includes definitions, principles, and methods of vocational guidance, vocational training and placement.

Rehabilitation References: Mono-Lingual

A. Publication

49. Amputees and Prostheses, WHO: Technical Report Series #100, 1955. 52 pp.
World Health Organization. Geneva.

Report of a Technical Conference on Prostheses held in Copenhagen, 1954. Not reviewed.

50. Calzado Orthopedico: Terminologia, Clasificación, Normas. 1969.
Dr. Jaime Kattah Fayad and Dr. Hernando Guerrero Villota.
Publicaciones Cientificas, Instituto Roosevelt, Bogota, Colombia.

Discusses footwear for the physically handicapped. (Spanish)

51. CIOMS--Report on the 7th General Assembly.
Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Geneva.

A 69-page booklet which includes discussions and resolutions concerning the Standardized Nomenclature in Medicine project (SNOMED). (English). Additional information is contained in the CIOMS Newsletter, No. 29, January 1966 and No. 30, April 1966.

52. Combating Stigma Resulting from Deformity and Disease--A Seminar--Nov.1969.
Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, U. S. A.

Proceedings of a seminar on stigma in relation to individuals with leprosy, epilepsy, cerebral palsy and facial disfigurement. (English).

53. A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms. 1966. 594 pp.
H. English and A.A. English
Longman, Green and Company, New York, N.Y.

Not reviewed.

54. Dictionary of the Social Sciences. 761 pp.
Editors: Gould and Kolb
Tavistock Publications, London, 1964.

Contains a section on sociology. Not reviewed.

55. Emergency Health Services Glossary. Emergency Health Series A-10--June 1969.
Division of Emergency Health Services. U. S. Public Health Service.

A 101-page booklet with 1,500 definitions and abbreviations relating to emergency health and medical services. (English)

56. English/Scandinavian Rehabilitation Terminology: A Dictionary of Rehabilitation Terms. Scandinavian Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, Vol. 1. No. 2, 1969.
Niels E. Søndergard.
Almqvist and Wiksell Periodical Company, Stockholm, Sweden.

An article describing the work of the English/Scandinavian Rehabilitation Terminology Committee. (All papers in this Journal are published in English.)

57. Glossary of Administrative Terms in Public Health. American Journal of Public Health, Vo. 50. No.2, February 1960.
Committee on Administrative Practices. American Public Health Association.

Contains a list of 21 administrative terms with definitions commonly used by Public Health personnel. (English)

58. Handbook of Selective Placement in Federal Civil Service Employment of the Physically Handicapped, the Mentally Restored, the Mentally Retarded, the Rehabilitated Offender. BRE-12. June, 1969.
U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Glossary of 35 terms assumed to be unfamiliar to the general reader.

59. Hjaelpemidler tel Handicappede og Aeldre.
Direktoratet for Rvalidering og Forsorg Amaliegade 25-1256, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Photos of technical aids and devices with legends in Danish.

60. An Illustrated Guide to Medical Terminology. 1968.
H. R. Strand
The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, U.S.A.

111 pages, 39 figures. Not reviewed.

61. International Nomenclature for Cerebral Palsy, Technical Paper No. 22, 1970.
Rehabilitation International. New York.

Summary reports of the discussions at two seminars on nomenclature for cerebral palsy held by the World Commission for Cerebral Palsy.

62. International Standard Classification of Occupations, Rev. 1968.
International Labour Organization, Geneva.

Not reviewed.

63. Living with a Disability
H.A. Rusk, M.D., E.J. Taylor, et al.
Mc. Graw Hill Book Company--Blakiston Division, New York, N.Y.

In addition to material on ADL techniques and equipment, includes home making, recreation and employment. Illustrated. 207 pages. Out of print.

64. Orthopaedische Krankengymnastik. 3rd edition, 1965.
Martha Scharel.
Thieme, Stuttgart, Germany.

The first 62 pages consist of a list of terms. Not reviewed.

65. Orthotics, Etcetera. 1966.
S. Licht, M.D., H.L. Kamenetz, M.D.
Elizabeth Licht, Publishers, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Not reviewed.

66. Rehabilitation of Leprosy Affected Persons as an Emerging Concept. Regional Seminar, Southeast Asia and Western Pacific.
International Council on Social Welfare. New York.

Defines rehabilitation terms and concepts applying to persons affected with leprosy.

67. A Thesaurus of Rheumatology, Arthritis and Rheumatism, Vol.VIII, No. 1, Part II, February 1965.
M.J. Ruhl and L. Sokoloff.

This thesauraus is a product of a Literature Analysis Project of the American Rheumatism Association. The goal of the project is to improve the retrieval and dissemination of literature in the field of rheumatology by application of new communication techniques. It is an example of the use of a thesauraus to assist in the adaptation of modern computer technology, as presently available in the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) of the National Library of Medicine, to a recurrent bibliography on a special disease.

68. Vocabulaire de la Psychologie. 1968. 571 pp.
H. Pierou, Paris.

Not reviewed.

69. What is It? Rev. 1969
Central Council for the Disabled, 34 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1, United Kingdom.

17-page pamphlet. A glossary of medical terms in everyday use regarding the physically handicapped. (English)

B. Administrative or Working Documents

70. Definitions
Ministère des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre. Paris

59 terms in French, with definitions in French, regarding orthopaedic appliances.

71. Essai de Terminologie Rationelle.
Source unspecified. Belgium.

A 12-page working document in French discussing the importance of reaching a clear and sophisticated terminology regarding the handicapped for use among medical/psychological personnel on the one hand and administrators on the other. Includes one page of "Official Belgian Definitions."

72. Report of the Ad Hoc Terminology Committee. September 22, 1969. 15 pp.
Scoliosis Research Society, U. S. A.

Provides in outline form definitions, classifications, evaluation of the scoliosis patient, treatment, and evaluation criteria.

73. Standard Terminology for Curriculum and Instruction in Local and State School Systems Cooperative Project, Vol.I, 5th Draft.

W.D. Chismore and J.F. Putnam.
National Center for Educational Statistics. State Educational Record and Reports Department, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Contains a section on Special Education: conditions, personnel, educational programs.

References Pertaining to Language and Writing

74. Annual Progress Report, January 1969 NINDS Neurological Information Network.
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, U.S.A.

Describes the NINDS information program and its many facets.

75. Common Medical Terminology. Rev. January 1967.
Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois.

8-page leaflet defining some of the terms and abbreviations commonly found in medical usage as well as some prefixes and suffixes employed as elements of medical words.

76. A Foreign Observer Looks at British Terminology, Journal of Mental Subnormality, Vol XI, Part I, Dec. 1964.
Gunnar Dywad, Ph.D.
Comments on the selection of terminology in the field of mental retardation.

77. From Charity to Rights--4th International Congress, International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped, Jerusalem, Israel, 1968.
International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped.

168-page Congress Proceedings contains a section on the semantic barriers to effectuating legal rights for the mentally retarded. Also points out the generally prejudicial results of obsolete terminology.

78. Guide to Medical Writing: A practical manual for physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists. 1957.
H. A. Davidson
Ronald, New York, U.S.A.

A 338-page style manual

79. International Symbol for Language (Progress Report # 1) & Signs for an International Age.
International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier, New York.

Two reports produced by the Committee. See Annex I for further details.

80. One Hundred and Fifty Recommendations
International Organization for Standardization. Geneva.

R 704: Naming Principles, 1968.
R 860: International Unification of Concepts and Terms.
R 919: Guide for the Preparation of Classified Vocabularies (Example of Method)
Available in English, French and Russian. Other recommendations to be issued. See Annex I .

81. Medical Abbreviations--A Cross Reference Dictionary--2nd edition, 1967.
Special Studies Committee. Michigan Occupational Therapy Association.
P.O. Box 1801, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

A paper-back book of medical abbreviations, pertinent to medicine and allied fields in the U.S.A. and other countries. Useful to therapists, doctors, nurses, dentists, dieticians, rehabilitation personnel, secretarial assistants and others. In addition, it includes numbered abbreviations, symbols which contain or resemble English letters, and a cross-reference to encourage the use of abbreviations that have already been set forth and are generally accepted.

82. Medical Writing, The Technic and the Art. 3rd edition. 1957.
Fishbain Morris
McGraw-Hill, New York, U.S.A.

A 262-page style mannual.

83. Orthotic Eponyms, Orthotics Etcetera--S. Licht, M.D., 1966.
I. MacLean and H.L. Kamenetz
Elizabeth Licht Publisher, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

84. Statement of Objectives and Program.
Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.,U.S.A.

This leaflet spells out the objectives and programs of the Center for Applied Linguistics. See Annex I for further details.

85. The Written Language of Rehabilitation Medicine: Meaning and Usages.
Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Vol. 51, No. 1, January 1970.
Ruth Good.

A discussion of some troublesome words in the clinical vocabularies and "sub-languages" of rehabilitation medicine.

Resources

A. Bibliographies

86. Amputees, Amputations and Artificial Limbs--An Annotated Bibilography. 1969. Braces Splints and Assistive Devices--An Annotated Bibliography.
Committee on Prosthetic-Orthotic Education. Division of Medical Sciences. National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, U.S.A.

87. Bibliography of Interlingual Scientific and Technical Dictionaries--Documentation and Terminology of Science. 5th edition, 1970
United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, Paris.

Covers 75 languages. Lists 2,491 dictionaries.

88. Bibliography on Self-Help Devices and Orthotics--1950-1967, Rehabilitation Monograph XXXV.
M. Zimmerman.
New York University Medical Center, Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, 400 East 34 Street, New York, New York 10016, U.S.A.

89. Catalogue of French Publications on Rehabilitation.
Rehabilitation International. New York.

13 titles of importance to rehabilitation personnel published in French, for the most part from sources written in English.

90. List of Spanish Publications on Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation International. New York.

25 titles of importance to rehabilitation personnel translated into Spanish from sources originally written in English. Also contains a few titles in Japanese, French, Russian and Portuguese.

91. The Partially Sighted--International Bibliography.
G. Schindele Verlag, Gm.b.H., 7501 Venburgweier, Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany.

It contains 2,000 special education references on file cards, Indicates where the book may be found, and gives the translation of the title in English, French and German. (Publication in process as of 1970.)

92. Publications List (English)
Rehabilitation International. New York.

Lists publications in English on different areas of rehabilitation. Available from Rehabilitation International. Includes a number of others published in more than one language.

93. Spanish Language Rehabilitation Publications List: A Provisional International Bibliography and Reference Guide to Publications on Various Aspects of Rehabilitation.
Rehabilitation International. New York.

B. Catalogues

94. Complete Catalogue of Books and Journals
Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

95. The World's Languages, 15th edition. 1969.
Stechert-Hafner, Inc., New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.

Catalogue of grammers and dictionaries, in general, specialized, Scientific and technical fields; also phrase books and conversation manuals.

C. Dictionaries

96. Bilde Duden--Pictorial Encyclopedia in Five Languages. 1958.
Bilde Duden-Leipzig.

2-volune set. The item is illustrated, accompanied by the caption in the five languages: English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Not reviewed.

97. Dorlands Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 24th edition. 1965.
W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

98. Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language, International Edition with Brittanica World Language Dictionary.

Volume II contains entries in English with translations. Not reviewed.

99. Nouveau Larousse Mèdical
Librairie Larousse-Paris VI, France.

1,220 pages, 2,110 pictures, 64 black and white illustrations, 40 illustrations in color, and 8 transparencies illustrating human anatomy. Not reviewed.

100. Paramedical Dictionary. 1969.
J.E. Schmidt.
Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

Not reviewed.

101. Psychiatric Dictionary. 3rd edition, 1960. 238 pp.
Oxford University Press, New York.

102. Svensk-Engelsk Fackordbok. 1964.
E. Ingvar and P.A. Gullberg.
Norstedt and Söners forlag, Stockholm, Sweden.

Swedish-English dictionary of technical terms used in business, industry, education, administration and research.

Not reviewed.

103. 2,500 Basic Words--English/German, Large Print Edition.
G. Schindele Verlag, G.m.b.H, 7501.
Neuburgweier, Karlruke, Western Germany.

In process of production.

104. Veillon: The Medical Dictionary. 1964. 1407 pp.
Editor Hans Huber, Berne, Switzerland.

In English, French, German. Not reviewed.

D. Journals

105. Babel--International Journal of Translation
16, rue A.-de-Pontmartin, 84 Avignon, France.

A quarterly journal devoted to information and research in the field of translation including reviews of dictionaries, "hidden glossaries" and multi-lingual textbooks. English and French.

106. Horus
G. Schindele Verlag, G.m.b.H., 7501
Neuburgweier, Karlsruhe, Western Germany.

A journal in the field of the blind. Articles in German, with summaries in English.

107. International Rehabilitation Review
Rehabilitation International, New York

Published quarterly in English, French, Japanese and Spanish, reaches readers in more than 100 countries.

108. Journal of Mental Sub-Normality.
Midland Society for the Study of Mental Sub-normality,
Monyhull Hospital, Birmingham, England, United Kingdom.

E. Information and Documentation Projects

109. Center for Applied Linguistics.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Maintains a library of multi-lingual educational material. See Annex I .

110. Library for Pedagogy and Child Psychology. 22 Frederiksberg Alle, Copenhagen 5, Denmark.

International documentation for special education.

111. Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS)
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A., 20014.

A computer based subject-heading system for information retrieval.

112. Vision Information Center (VIC) and Information Center for Hearing, Speech and Disorders of Human Communication (ICHSDHC).
c/o NINDS Neurological Information Network, National Instutute of Health, Bethesda 20014, Maryland, U.S.A.

F. Miscellaneous

113. Information on Exchange of Occupational Therapists among W.F.O.T. Countries. 1967.
International Relations Committee. World Federation of Occupational Therapists. Glasgow.

114. Introduction to IBM Data Processing System: Student Text, 2nd edition. 1968
IBM Technical Publications Department, 112 East Post Road, White Plains, New York 10601, U.S.A.

115. Services for Physical Therapists Qualified in other Countries.
International Program - American Physical Therapy Association. New York.

Insufficient Information

116. A Dictionary of English Pronounciation with American Variants.

117. Dictionary of German Psychological Terms with their Equivalents in English (Compiled during World War II).

118. A Dictionary of Speech Pathology and Therapy.
S.D. Robbins

119. Folia Phoniatrica (Journal)

Includes multi-lingual translation of the summary of each article. French, German, English, and Spanish.

120. Glossary
Submitted by Coordinator in the Field of Terminology, International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics. Paris.

Brief list of words relating to language and speech in English with equivalents in Afrikaans and definitions in English.

121. Joint Motion: Method of Measuring and Recording. 1963.
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

122. List of Words from Talopaedagogisk Forening
Submitted by Coordinator in the Field of Terminology. International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics. Paris.

Brief list or words in Danish/Norwegian relating to language and speech, with definitions in English.

123. Medical Library Association Bulletin. Vol. 52, No. 1.
Medical Library Association, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60611, U.S.A.

124. Phonetica (Journal)

Articles are published in original language--French, German, English, and Spanish--with a summary in two other languages.

125. Style Book and Editorial Manual.
American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60610, U.S.A.

126. Terminology for Speech Pathology. (in English) 1959.
College of Speech Therapists, London, U.K.
Submitted by the Coordinator in the Field of Terminology. International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics. Paris.

ANNEX G.

CURRENT TERMINOLOGY PROJECTS

MULTI-LINGUAL PROJECTS

The following organizations or groups were reported as currently engaged in a bi-lingual or multi-lingual terminology project related to one or more aspects of rehabilitation.

1. Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences
   c/o World Health Organization
   1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland
   Special Committee on International Nomenclature of Diseases (SNOMED)
   Dr. V. Fattorusso, Secretary

To develop an international nomenclature in medicine in English and French with Russian & Spanish to follow, possibly within a system allowing for electronic data processing.

2. Council of Europe (Partial Agreement) -- Secretariat General
   Strasbourg, France
   Joint Committee for the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Disabled

To produce a glossary for its own use in the two official languages of the organization, English and French, of terms relating to pre-vocational evaluation and training.

3. The Government of India, with the participation of the Indian Council of Social Welfare

To create a common terminology in social work and social sciences for India, where there are "not less than 16 developed languages."

4. International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics
   16 rue Spontini
   Paris 16e, France

   Terminology Committee
   Aatto Sonninen, Coordinator
   Gummeruksenkatu 3 B 24
   Jyväskylä, Finland

To work toward a scientifically accurate and internationally recognized terminology in the field of logopedics and phoniatrics.

5. International Committee on Prosthetics and Orthotics
Knud Jansen, M.D., Chairman
Orthopedic Hospital
1, Hans Knudsens Plads
2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark

Subcommittee on International Terminology
Anthony Staros, Chairman

To develop an international nomenclature system on prosthetics/orthotics reflecting the interests of the major language groups, (English, French, German & Russian) in which literature in this field has been developed.

6. International Council on Social Welfare
345 East 46 Street
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Terminology Project
Jan Beekman, Chairman
Nationale Raad von Maatschappelijk Welzijn
146, Stadhouderslaan
The Hague, Netherlands

No information received.

7. International Dental Federation
64, Wimpole Street
London W.1.M, England

Terminology project conducted in conjunction with the International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee #106 - Dentistry.

8. International Organization for Standardization
1, rue de Varembé
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Technical Committee ISO/TC 37 - Terminology (Principles and Coordination) finding out and formulating general principles on terminology and terminological lexicography.

9. Ministere des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre -- Centre d'Appareillage
139, rue de Bercy
Paris 12e, France
Dr. L. Barrachina

No information received.

10. Scandinavian/English Rehabilitation Terminology
25 Gustav Webersvej
3520 Farum, Denmark
Niels E. Søndergard, Chairman of the Editorial Committee

To develop a dictionary of special terms and concepts used within the broad field of rehabilitation; to include not only medical, paramedical, educational, vocational, and social rehabilitation of the physically and psychically disabled but also terms from the field of care for drug and alcohol addicts, criminals, and the care of old people (English, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish as spoken in Finland).

11. UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
Paris 7e, France
Mr. Nils-Ivar Sundberg, Division of Equality of Access to Education.

To study the problems of the terminology used in the field of special education.

MONO-LINGUAL PROJECTS

12. The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons

No information received.

13. Neurological Information Network Coordinating Committee
(NINDS) National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke
Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Subcommittee on Glossary Development and Indexing
The Neurosciences Translation Project

To identify needs for improved center policies, programs, and practices relating to scientific and technical information.

14. The Scoliosis Research Society
William Kane, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer
University of Minnesota Hospitals
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.

Terminology Committee
Louis A. Goldstein, M.D., Chairman

To come up with a generally accepted medium of communication (terminology) and to provide the foundation for computerization of the data available on specific scoliosis patients and the creation of data banks for subsequent analysis of scoliosis treatment.

15. Standard Terminology for Curriculum and Instruction in Local and State School Systems: Cooperative Project
    W. Dale Chismore and John F. Putnam
    National Center for Educational Statistics
    U.S. Office of Education - Department of Health, Education and Welfare
    State Educational Record & Reports Department
    Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

The fifth draft of Volume I contains a section on Special Education, covering conditions, personnel, and educational programs. Codification has occurred, but final acceptance is pending (as of 1970).

ANNEX H.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

The increased demand for service to the handicapped, and the rapid growth of knowledge regarding all aspects of rehabilitation, have resulted in a proliferation of fragments of information from a variety of sources, pertaining to a single patient or client, or a categorical group with similar characteristics. As material mounts up in volume and detail, the need for improved documentation, information processing and for rapid retrieval of data that have been stored, becomes more and more urgent.

The use of computers for financial transactions is well established in many health and welfare agencies and medical facilities, but the field is widening all the time. Automated billing systems are being joined by sophisticated computerized record systems designed for better patient care and reliable statistical analysis.

Since data are put into a computer in structured form, the selection of terminology is all-important. Even in those computer systems which make some allowances for free text and furnish a report in running style as dictated, the material entering the computer must be in symbols, words or phrases that are anticipated and programmed into the system. In developing new rehabilitation terminology or making a selection from among several already familiar terms, attention should be given to the possibility of its eventual use in an electronic data processing system.

ANNEX I.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES--LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION

The following organizations offer materials and information services that should prove useful to any group concerned with multi-lingual terminology. Furthermore, individuals from these or similar organizations might well serve as consultants on language and translation to any terminology project.

1. The Center for Applied Linguistics, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20002, U.S.A.

The Center for Applied Linguistics includes within its activities conferences on dictionary making. It also offers information and consultation services. The Center's publications list the various professional organizations concerned with linguistics and language problems,on both national and international levels, with which it is associated and maintains ties. These organizations include the Committee on Linguistics in Documentation of the Federation Internationale de Documentation; the British Council; the Comité International Permanent des Linguistes; the Societas Linguistica Europaea; the Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquée; and the International Committee on Computation Linguistics.

2. The International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier, 268 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

The International Committee for Breaking the Language Barrier is a non-profit organization specializing in research and services to promote communication among people speaking different languages. In contrast to foreign language education, the committee promotes practical methods such as:

World-wide use of pictorial symbols for signs such as No Smoking; Danger; Men; Women.

Utilization of visual aids such as maps, diagrams.

Use of basic English vocabularies, e.g. "Taxi" instead of "Cab" or "Hack".

Expansion of multilingual services.

Since 1962, the Committee has been engaged in the International Symbol Project. It has received cooperation from over 300 organizations throughout the world in developing pictorial symbols to aid international travelers.

Upon request, the Committee offers information, lectures and consulting services.

3. The International Organization for Standardization, Technical Committee 37--Terminology, Geneva, Switzerland.

The National Standards Associations & the Technical Committee of the International Organization for Standardization are working for the development of terminological standards. Finding that it was necessary to have directives that were applicable to any field of knowledge and that it was possible to establish them, the ISO set up a Technical Committee, known as ISO/TC 37, Terminology (Principles and co-ordination) with the mission of finding out and formulating general principles on terminology and terminological lexicography.

The ISO Recommendations prepared by this Technical Committee deal with questions that fall under the following four classes;

1. Vocabulary of terminology;

2. Procedure for preparing national or international standardized vocabularies;

3. National and international standardization of concepts, terms and their definitions; principles for their establishment and criteria of value:

4. Layout of monolingual and multilingual vocabularies, including lexicographical symbols.

ISO Recommendations have been or will be issued on the following subjects; Vocabulary of terminology; Guide for the preparation of classified vocabularies; Naming principles; International unification of concepts and terms; Layout of multilingual classified vocabularies; Layout of monolingual classified vocabularies; Lexicographical symbols; Symbols for languages, countries and authorities.

REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

Rehabilitation International is the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, a non-governmental federation of national organizations working to assist handicapped persons everywhere. It was founded in 1922.

87 Organizations in 60 countries, and two international associations, make up the present membership.

The Governing Bodies are the Assembly (80 members meeting triennially), the Council (33 members meeting annually), and the Executive Committee (7 members).

The Program is designed to stimulate and assist the development of all types of services for disabled persons through the exchange of information, the training of personnel, the organization of international meetings, the encouragement of research, the formation of organizations, the improvement of legislation and the provision of technical assistance. It is planned with the aid of four standing commissions: the Education Commission, the Medical Commission, the Social Commission and the Vocational Commission.

World Congresses are held every third year. The Eleventh took place in Dublin in 1969; Twelfth will be held in Sydney, Australia, September 25-29, 1972.

Publications of Rehabilitation International include: *The International Rehabilitation Review* —quarterly in English, French, Spanish and Japanese; *The Newsletter*—an internal publication, in English; *Prosthetics International*—irregular in English; *Multi-lingual Manual of Technical Aids* —cumulative loose leaf manual; *Papers* and *Reports* on various subjects.

Other Services include the Information Service, the Film Library and the Research Referral Service.

Information Centers sponsored by Rehabilitation International are operated in Copenhagen (Prosthetics and Orthotics) and in Stockholm (Technical Aids, Housing and Transportation.)

Official Relations are maintained with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other organizations.

Financial Support comes from annual subscriptions paid by the member associations, contributions received from individuals, organizations, foundations, etc., and grants from governments for specific projects.

THE DECADE OF REHABILITATION

Proclaimed by Rehabilitation International is a concerted international effort to increase and improve services for the disabled throughout the world during the 1970s.

REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

219 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.